

FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

IRELAND.

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103; 31ST AND 32ND VIC.,
CAP. 59, AND 31ST VIC., CAP. 25.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1918.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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DUBLIN CASTLE,

28th January, 1920.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Fifty-seventh Report of the Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland, for the year ended 31st December, 1918.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) J. J. TAYLOR.

The Inspector,

Reformatory and Industrial Schools,

Dublin Castle.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT.

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

IN IRELAND.

TO THE

RIGHT HON. IAN MACPHERSON, P.C., M.P.,

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORY
AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,

DUBLIN CASTLE,

24th January, 1920.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the Reformatory and Industrial Schools for the year ending December 31st, 1918.

The total number of Schools under inspection at the close of the year 1918 was five Reformatories and sixty-four Industrial Schools.

Last year, owing to the conditions caused by the war, the Capitation Grant for both Reformatory and Industrial Schools was increased by 1/- per week on condition that County and Borough Councils gave a similar increase.

There are eight Industrial Schools for young boys, which are under the care and management of Nuns. The boys remain in these institutions until they reach the age of 10 years, when they are transferred to the senior boys' Schools.

The work carried out in the junior boys' Schools is of inestimable value, owing to the special attention given by the Sisters to the physical and moral training of the children. It is satisfactory also to have to record that, as regards the senior boys' and girls' Industrial Schools and the Reformatories, the same steady improvement and high standard of efficiency are to be noted. With few exceptions the boys and girls in the Reformatories, through the good offices bestowed on them during the critical years of their upbringing, are saved from becoming useless and possibly dangerous to society.

I have again great pleasure in giving in detail particulars of boys from Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland who served in the war. The record is one of which the Managers and Schools may well be proud, while it conveys the most striking testimony of the care, education, and moral training given to the boys.

SUMMARY of particulars of boys from Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Ireland serving in H.M. Forces, August 1st, 1914, to June 1st, 1919.

Total number of boys serving in H.M. Forces :—

Reformatory Schools	...	...	1,371
Industrial Schools	...	...	2,986

Total ... 4,357

Distribution of boys among the two branches of H.M. Forces.

				Number of Boys Serving in	
				H. M. Navy.	H. M. Army.
Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	154	1,217
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	446	2,540
Total	...	...	...	600	3,757

Grand Total ... 4,357

	Boys enlisted in H.M. Navy.			Boys enlisted in H.M. Army.		
	Direct from School.	On Licence or under Supervision.	As old boys.	Direct from School.	On Licence or under Supervision.	As old boys.
Reformatory Schools	47	53	54	147	322	748
Industrial Schools ...	13	200	233	46	996	1,498
Total ...	60	253	287	193	1,318	2,246
Grand Total	4,357					

	Reformatory Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Total.
Killed in action	92	372	464
Died from sickness	9	25	34
Gassed	15	80	95
Prisoners of war	51	92	143
Died of wounds	27	50	77
Wounded	318	581	899
Missing	15	23	38
Total Casualties	527	1,223	1,750

SUMMARY of particulars of distinctions awarded to ex-inmates of Certified Schools serving with H.M. Forces during the period, August 1st, 1914, to June 1st, 1919.

	Reformatory Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Total.
Victoria Cross ...	—	1	1
Mentioned in Despatches ...	3	7	10
Awarded D.C.M. ...	3	20	23
Given Commissions ...	1	21	22
Military Medal ...	3	8	11
Awarded D.S.M. ...	—	12	12
Russian Medal of St. George (Fourth Class).	—	1	1
Italian Bronze Medal	—	1	1
Meritorious Service Medal ...	—	1	1
Croix de Guerre ...	—	1	1
Military Cross ...	—	1	1

REFORMATORIES.

At the end of 1918 there were 5 Reformatory Schools in Ireland :—

2 for Roman Catholic Boys.
2 " " Girls.
1 for Protestant Boys.

The following table shows the number of juveniles, male and female, under orders of detention in Reformatory Schools, on 31st December, 1917, and on the 31st December, 1918 :—

	On 31st December, 1917.			On 31st December, 1918.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In School ...	557	54	611	497	52	549
On Licence ...	49	1	50	35	1	36
In Prison ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded—Sentence unexpired.	3	—	3	4	—	4
Remaining in School —Sentence expired	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	609	55	664	536	53	589

It appears from the above table that the number of boys detained in the Reformatory Schools was 73 less, and the number of girls 2 less, than at the end of 1917.

The following tabular statement gives the number admitted upon conviction for the year 1918, and for each of the preceding ten years :—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1908	131	16	147
1909	137	15	152
1910	162	16	178
1911	152	18	170
1912	172	20	192
1913	159	19	169
1914	125	19	144
1915	166	21	187
1916	167	12	179
1917	124	7	135
1918	85	16	101

There is a marked decrease in the number of boys admitted in 1918 as compared with previous years.

The following table gives the number admitted upon conviction in the year 1918 into Reformatory Schools from the several Cities and Counties where committals were made :—

Cities and Counties.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Antrim	2	—	2
Belfast City	24	3	27
Armagh	2	—	2
Clare	1	—	1
Cork	5	1	6
Cork City	4	—	4
Donegal	—	1	1
Down	1	—	1
Dublin	2	—	2
Dublin City	20	8	28
Fermanagh	1	—	1
Galway	1	—	1
Kerry	3	—	3
Limerick City	8	1	9
Londonderry	1	—	1
Londonderry City	4	—	4
Meath	1	—	1
Queen's Co.	1	1	2
Tipperary, S.R.	—	1	1
Waterford	1	—	1
Wexford	3	—	3
Total	85	16	101

The number committed from Dublin and Belfast was 55 or 54·45 per cent. of the total number committed. In the preceding year 58·52 per cent. of the committals were from these two cities.

The offences and the number committed in 1918 to Reformatory Schools for each of the several offences are set forth in the following tabular statement:—

Offences.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Larceny and Petty Theft ...	49	5	54
Larceny from Person ...	2	3	5
Larceny in Dwelling House ...	5	3	8
Receiving Stolen Goods ...	1	2	3
Obtaining by False Pretences ...	1	2	3
Housebreaking, Shopbreaking, &c. ...	20	—	20
Burglary ...	1	—	1
Assault ...	2	—	2
Vagrancy ...	3	1	4
Breach of Rules of, or Escaping from, Industrial Schools ...	1	—	1
Total ...	85	16	101

The age and state of instruction of youthful offenders admitted to Reformatory Schools under orders of detention in 1918 are given in the following table:—

AGE WHEN ADMITTED.	TOTAL.			STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION.					
				Illiterate.		Read and Write Imperfectly.		Moderate Proficiency in Reading and Writing.	
	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
12 to 14 ...	33	33	3	18	1	12	2	3	—
14 to 16 ...	68	52	13	19	5	29	7	4	1
Total ...	101	85	16	37	6	41	9	7	1

Of the youthful offenders committed last year 91·76 per cent. of the boys and 93·75 per cent. of the girls were illiterate, or could only read and write imperfectly.

Of the 33 boys between 12 and 14 years of age committed, 17 had not been previously convicted, 12 were convicted once, and 4 twice.

Of the 52 boys between 14 and 16 years of age committed, 25 had not been previously convicted, 17 were convicted once, 8 twice, 1 three times, and 1 four times.

Of the 3 girls between 12 and 14 years of age committed, 2 had not been previously convicted, and 1 was convicted twice.

Of the 13 girls between 14 and 16 years of age committed, 12 had not been previously convicted, and 1 was convicted twice.

DISCHARGES FROM REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

The discharges from Reformatory Schools in 1918 numbered 176, viz., 158 boys and 18 girls, being a decrease of 3 boys and a decrease of 1 girl as compared with 1917.

They were distributed as follows :—

Mode of Discharge.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service	135	15	150
Returned to friends	—	1	1
Emigrated	1	—	1
Sent to sea	3	—	3
Enlisted	14	—	14
Discharged as unfit for industrial training	1	1	2
Discharged to Borstal	1	—	1
Died	2	1	3
Absconded, sentence expired	1	—	1
Total	158	18	176

Last year 140 boys and 16 girls were discharged on expiry of sentence, 1 boy and 1 girl were discharged absolutely by order of the Chief Secretary, 1 boy was discharged on appeal to a higher court, 13 boys were discharged before expiry of sentence under section 70 of the Children Act, 1908, and one boy was committed to a Borstal Institution.

The boys discharged from Reformatory Schools in 1918 who got employment were distributed as follows as regards occupations :—Army, 14; Navy, 3; Fishermen, 4; Butchers, 2; Carpenters, 4; Carters, 9; Dairymen, 2; Farm Labourers, 28; Gardeners, 4; Fitter, 1; Factory and Mill Hands, 7; Harness Makers, 3; Shoemakers, 5; Tailors, 6; Printer, 1; Painters, 2; Smiths, 3; Porters, 2; Packers, 7; Ostler, 1; Messengers, 21; Builders' Labourer, 1; Dock Labourer, 1; General Labourer, 1; Shipyard Labourers, 14; Munition Worker, 1; Gas Works Stoker, 1; Vanman, 1; Sailor, 1; Waiters, 2.

The girls discharged in 1918 who got employment were distributed as follows as regards occupations :—Housemaids, 5; Parlourmaid, 1; Laundry Maid, 1; Dairy Maid, 1; Sewing Maid, 1; General Servants, 4; Shop Assistant, 1; Housekeeper, 1.

The results of Reformatory Schools as regards the number in regular employment, convicted, and unknown at the end of 1918, of those discharged during the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, were as follows :—

The total number discharged during those three years, omitting deaths, transfers, and illegal committals, was 511, viz., boys, 456; girls, 55.

Of the 456 boys 22 had since died, leaving 434 to be reported upon. Of these—

407 or about 93·78 per cent. were reported to be in regular employment.

5 or about 1·1 per cent. were reported to be in casual employment.

18 or about 4·14 per cent. were reconvicted.

4 or about ·92 per cent. were unknown.

Of the 55 girls 2 had since died, leaving 53 to be reported upon. Of these—

52 or 98·11 per cent. were reported to be in regular employment.

1 or about 1·88 per cent. was unknown.

The percentage of boys in regular employment is very nearly the same as that of the previous year. The percentage of girls in regular employment shows a slight increase. There is a slight increase in the number of boys convicted of ·19 per cent. as compared with 1916, and of ·19 per cent. as compared with 1917.

The increased number of deaths for the period under review as compared with normal times is due to the War, a number having fallen while on active service.

HEALTH.

The health of the inmates of the Reformatory Schools has been satisfactory during the past year. Only three deaths occurred within the period, one in Glencree Reformatory, Co. Wicklow, one in Malone Reformatory, Belfast, and one in St. Joseph's Reformatory, Limerick. The registered cause of death in each of the three cases was Pneumonia, Disease of the neck of the Femur (osteomyelitis), and Influenza.

No outbreak of zymotic disease occurred in any of the Schools.

LITERARY TRAINING.

The literary training in both the boys' and girls' schools continues to be very satisfactory. This is more to be wondered at when it is remembered how very many of these young persons are allowed from their infancy to grow up in ignorance and idleness, and may well be classed as illiterate when they first enter the schools.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The industrial training given in the schools is on the whole satisfactory. The different trades and occupations are well taught and special attention is given to the subjects of Manual Instruction and the training in the principles and practice of Agriculture for the benefit of the boys, and for the girls such subjects as are embraced under the head of Domestic Science (housework, cookery, laundry-work, needlework, and the food in all its aspects) receive the closest attention. The result is that there is very little difficulty found in placing the boys in good situations when they leave school, and the same remark applies to the girls who are trained in these schools as house-servants.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

There were 64 Industrial Schools in Ireland at the end of 1918. They were distributed as follows:—

Boys, Roman Catholics, 18; Protestant, 1.
Girls, Roman Catholic, 41; Protestant, 2.
Boys and Girls (mixed), Roman Catholics, 2.

The number of children on the rolls of Industrial Schools on the 31st December, 1917, and on the 31st December, 1918, is shown in the following summary:—

	On 31st December, 1917.			On 31st December, 1918.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In School (within number paid for under Rules) ...	3,411	3,572	6,983	3,170	3,337	6,507
In School (in excess of number paid for) ...	119	241	360	83	200	283
On Licence ...	152	151	303	123	143	266
Absconded—sentence unexpired ...	5	1	6	10	—	10
Remaining in School—sentence expired ...	6	45	51	5	42	47
Total ...	3,893	4,010	7,703	3,391	3,722	7,113

It appears from the foregoing statement that the number of boys on the rolls of Industrial Schools was 302 less, and the number of girls 288 less than at the close of 1917.

The number of boys chargeable to the Treasury Grant was 241 less, and the number of girls 235 less than at the end of the preceding year.

The following Table shows the number of Roman Catholics and of Protestants on the rolls of Industrial Schools at the end of 1918:—

	Boys.		Girls.	
	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.
In School (within number paid for under Rules) ...	2,860	310	3,175	162
In School (in excess of number paid for) ...	79	4	192	8
On Licence ...	112	11	138	5
Absconded—sentence unexpired ...	9	1	—	—
Retained in School—sentence expired ...	4	1	40	2
Total ...	3,064	327	3,545	177

ADMISSIONS INTO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The admissions into Industrial Schools in 1918, omitting transfers and re-committals were—boys, 361; girls, 291; total, 652.

The number admitted last year was 285 less than the number admitted in 1917. The number of boys showed a decrease of 114, and the number of girls a decrease of 171.

The following Table gives the number of children admitted in the year 1918, and in each of the preceding ten years :—

—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1908 ...	721	609	1,330	1914 ...	614	586	1,200
1909 ...	629	647	1,276	1915 ...	569	564	1,133
1910 ...	577	614	1,191	1916 ...	457	365	822
1911 ...	608	653	1,261	1917 ...	475	462	937
1912 ...	651	608	1,259	1918 ...	361	291	652
1913 ...	697	646	1,343				

The following Table gives the numbers admitted into Industrial Schools on commitment in 1918 from the several Cities and Counties where the committals were made :—

Cities and Counties.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cities and Counties.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Antrim ...	10	6	16	Limerick Co. ...	3	9	12
Belfast City ...	36	13	49	Limerick City ...	6	11	17
Armagh ...	2	1	3	Londonderry Co. ...	2	—	2
Carlow ...	2	3	5	Londonderry City ...	1	—	1
Cavan ...	1	2	3	Longford ...	2	4	6
Clare ...	1	4	5	Louth ...	7	1	8
Cork Co. ...	24	24	48	Mayo ...	8	4	12
Cork City ...	9	19	28	Monaghan ...	—	3	3
Donegal ...	2	9	11	Queen's Co. ...	4	—	4
Down ...	12	4	16	Roscommon ...	3	8	11
Dublin Co. ...	17	15	32	Sligo ...	1	10	11
Dublin City ...	112	52	164	Tipperary, N.R. ...	5	4	9
Galway ...	14	10	24	Tipperary, S.R. ...	10	12	22
Kerry ...	30	20	50	Waterford Co. ...	1	2	3
Kildare ...	2	3	5	Waterford City ...	3	—	3
Kilkenny ...	10	6	16	Westmeath ...	4	1	5
King's Co. ...	1	1	2	Wexford ...	6	25	31
Leitrim Co. ...	3	4	7	Wicklow ...	7	1	8

Return of causes of committal to Industrial Schools for the year 1918 :—

Grounds of Committal.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Begging ...	36	61	97
Wandering, &c. ...	182	142	324
Destitute orphan, or destitute parent, or parents in prison.	65	52	117
Parent or guardian of drunken or criminal habits ...	16	19	35
Frequenting the company of reputed thieves or prostitutes.	7	8	15
Reading in a brothel, ...	2	1	3
Charged with offences punishable in the case of adults with penal servitude, &c. (being under 12 years of age).	30	2	32
Charged with offences punishable in the case of adults with penal servitude, &c. (being above 12 but under 14 years of age).	16	3	19
Uncontrollable by parents ...	2	1	3
Refractory pauper ...	1	—	1
Non-compliance with Attendance Orders (Education Act cases).	4	2	6

The ages and state of instruction of children admitted into Industrial Schools under orders of detention in the year 1918 are given in the following tabular statement :—

Ages when admitted.				STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION.										
				Total.			Illiterate.		Read and write imperfectly		Moderate Proficiency in Reading and writing.		Read and write well.	
				T.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Under 6 years	...	130	47	83	47	82	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
6 years and under 8...		123	58	65	50	54	7	11	1	-	-	-	-	
8 years and under 10		141	88	53	56	17	28	34	4	1	-	1		
10 years and under 12		139	100	39	38	7	46	22	11	6	5	4		
12 years and under 14		119	68	51	17	12	20	12	23	19	8	8		
Total	...	652	361	291	208	172	101	80	39	26	13	13		

Of the children who were 8 years of age and over on admission 43·36 per cent. of the boys and 25·17 per cent. of the girls were illiterate; and 36·72 per cent. of the boys, and 47·55 per cent. of the girls could only read and write imperfectly. Only 19·92 per cent. of the boys of 8 years of age and over, and 27·27 per cent. of the girls of 8 years of age and over, showed a moderate proficiency in reading and writing or could read and write well, &c.

DISCHARGES FROM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The total number discharged from Industrial Schools (including children who had been retained after expiry of sentence but excluding transfers to other Industrial Schools) during the year 1918, was 1,242; boys, 663; girls, 579; showing an increase of 64 boys and of 16 girls as compared with the previous year.

They were disposed of as follows :—

Mode of Discharge.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Employment or Service ...	542	400	942
Returned to Friends ...	50	104	154
Emigrated ...	4	2	6
*Sent to Sea ...	10	—	10
Enlisted ...	12	—	12
Discharged on account of Disease ...	12	12	24
Committed to Reformatories ...	1	—	1
Died ...	32	60	92
Absconded: Time expired ..	—	1	1
Total ...	663	579	1,242

Last year 589 boys and 488 girls were discharged on expiry of term of detention, 21 boys and 25 girls were discharged absolutely, and 2 boys conditionally, by order of the Chief Secretary, 15 boys and 1 girl were discharged before expiry of sentence under Section 70 of the Children Act, 1908, 1 boy was committed to a Reformatory School.

DISPOSALS.

The boys discharged from Industrial Schools in 1917, who got employment were distributed as follows as regards occupations:—Army, 12; Navy, 5; Fishing, 5; Bakers, 15; Blacksmiths, 8; Brass Moulder, 1; Brushmaker, 1; Cabinet Makers, 4; Carpenters, 25; Cartwrights, 2; Clerks, 8; Coach Driver, 1; Dairymen, 6; Farm Labourers, 153; Gardeners, 15; Mechanics, 14; Musician, 1; Factory and Mill Hands, 22; Band Master, 1; Harness Makers, 7; Shoemakers, 75; Tailors, 68; Printers, 5; Weavers, 6; Painters, 6; Tin Smiths, 2; Railway Porters, 1; Shop Assistants, 24; Waiters, 2; Wood Carver, 1; Barber, 1; Office Boy, 1; Messengers, 17; Pantry Page Boys, 14; Plasterer, 1; General Labourers 12; Shipyard Labourers, 5; Munition Worker, 1; Foundry Workers, 3; Bricklayer, 1; Porters, 2; Fitter, 1; Sadler 1; Shipwrights, 3; Boat Builder, 1; Upholsterer, 1; Watch Maker, 1; Rope Maker, 2.

The girls discharged from Industrial Schools in 1918 who got employment were distributed as follows as regards occupations:—Housemaids, 49; Cooks, 15; Parlour Maids, 9; Nurse Maids, 38; Kitchen Maids, 11; General Servants, 167; Laundry Maids, 30; Dairy Maids, 5; Teachers, 5; Monitresses, 2; Clerks, 2; Dressmakers, 18; Shop Assistants, 5; Factory and Mill Hands, 11; Sewing Maids and Seamstresses, 19; Machinists, 5; Between Maid, 1; Bakery Assistants, 2; Scullery Maids, 3; Gardener, 1; Bookbinder, 1; Messenger, 1.

The results of Industrial Schools for the three years 1915, 1916, and 1917, as collected at the end of 1918, were as follows:—

The number placed out in these three years, omitting transfers, committals to Reformatories, and illegal committals, was 3,283, viz., 1,688 boys and 1,595 girls.

Of these 123 had died, viz., 53 boys and 70 girls, leaving 1,635 boys and 1,525 girls to be reported on.

Of the 1,635 boys—

1,475 or about 90·2 per cent. were reported to be in regular employment.

58 or about 3·5 per cent. were reported to be in casual employment or not employed.

22 or about 1·3 per cent. had been convicted.

80 or about 4·9 per cent. were reported to be unknown.

Of the 1,525 girls—

1,441 or about 94.5 per cent. were reported to be in regular employment.

48 or about 3.2 per cent. were reported to be in casual employment or not employed.

36 or about 2.3 per cent. were reported to be unknown.

It is satisfactory to have to record that the number of boys convicted remains low, and also that there were no convictions against girls during the period under review.

A large number of the deaths amongst the boys is due to casualties while on active service.

HEALTH.

The health of the inmates in Industrial Schools was on the whole satisfactory. During the past year 92 children—32 boys and 60 girls—died while under order of detention in Industrial Schools. In the boys' schools the number of deaths was 2 more, and in the girls' schools 20 more than during the year 1917. The increase in the number of deaths among the girls is altogether accounted for by the widespread and virulent outbreak of Influenza which raged throughout the entire world and exacted such a heavy toll among the populations of every country in the number of its fatal cases. Considering the large number of girls affected and the high rate of mortality of the disease, the number of deaths, 17 in all, bears very favourable comparison with those recorded among the communities at home and abroad. I take this opportunity of congratulating the medical officers, managers and staffs of the schools that so few cases terminated fatally. Tuberculosis, in one form or another, still continues to head the list as a cause of death among our children. Twenty-two deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 7 boys and 15 girls. Nine deaths were registered, 3 boys and 6 girls, as caused by Tubercular Meningitis. General Tuberculosis accounted for 5 deaths, 1 boy and 4 girls, and 5 deaths, 1 boy and 4 girls, were reported as being caused by Tubercular Peritonitis.

The deaths from diseases of the Respiratory System numbered 14, 9 boys and 5 girls. Seven deaths, 2 boys and 5 girls, were due to Heart Disease. Twenty-five deaths, 8 boys and 17 girls, were caused by Influenza. Two deaths were recorded as being due to diseases of the Nervous System, and two to diseases of the Digestive System and one to Measles. If we exclude from this list the large number of deaths due to Tuberculosis in all its forms, it leaves a total of 51 deaths. And of this number the ravages made by the epidemic of Influenza in the latter part of the year under review lay claim to 25 deaths. No doubt the large majority of children committed to Industrial Schools come from a class of the people amongst whom "environment" and "heredity" take a leading part in producing a weakened constitution both of mind and body. This class of child, many

of whom enter the Schools enfeebled and much deteriorated physically and mentally, offers a sure breeding ground for the microbes of Tuberculosis disease whether in the lungs, brain, or digestive track. Though Tuberculosis still accounts for more than its due share in the number of deaths from all causes, I make hold to state that the more widening knowledge and the larger conception of the importance of good housing, healthy surroundings and good food that is now being awakened everywhere in Great Britain and Ireland, will in the near future help to eradicate this death-dealing plague from amongst us. I am pleased to be in a position of again being able to record the complete absence of any form of dangerous infectious disease in the schools for the year under review.

Cases of Granular Ophthalmia and some forms of skin disease are very rarely or never met with nowadays in the schools. Whenever a case of the kind arises, it is promptly isolated until arrangements are made for removal and treatment in hospital. To these preventive and curative measures must be added the equally important and essential general treatment comprising good food, good clothing, and good housing, with particular attention paid to personal hygiene.

To these latter essentials the Managers of the schools, when made aware of their importance, responded with a zeal and a readiness that are now reaping their just reward.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The Industrial training in all the schools continues to be satisfactory. The boys' schools are all provided with well equipped trades shops, and Manual Instruction is given to all. In all the boys' schools the instruction in the different trades of hoot and shoe making, tailoring, harness-making, smith-work and carpentry is carried on with increasing efficiency from year to year.

In most of the boys' schools the Managers have provided and equipped new trades shops, so that the training and instruction given may be made thoroughly useful and at the same time interesting.

Lessons in agriculture and gardening are now regularly taught. If the war has taught all of us one thing of more importance than any other it is the subject of agriculture. As the main industry of this country it is very right and proper that agriculture should hold a pre-eminently important place in the curriculum of the schools. I am therefore glad to be in a position to state that increased and whole-hearted support and attention are given to the technical instruction and theoretical and practical training in the subject of agriculture and gardening as taught in the schools. I am not without hope that the boys who are receiving thus early such special facilities in the theory and practice of these subjects, will return to the industry of the land and give of their best not only for their own good but for the good of the country.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE TRAINING.

Efforts are generally being made by the Managers of all girls' schools to carry out as thoroughly as possible the special work in the courses of Domestic Science laid down in the syllabus. This special training of the girls in Domestic Science enables them to fill good situations in private families. Numerous applications are received by Managers every other day for such girls as servants. The reports received from ladies who have employed these girls, either as cook, laundry-maid, nurse, or housemaid, are generally of a satisfactory nature. Of course there is the odd but usual exception which proves the rule.

The Managers of our Girls Schools, realising the importance of a sound and practical training in all household duties, have furnished rooms with all the appliances necessary for domestic usage, so that the girls could be trained to discharge effectively the duties of servants.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

More account has been taken in the schools of the great importance to young boys and girls of the promotion of outdoor games and physical culture. On the whole, physical training continues to be well taught in the schools. This is evident in their whole appearance in manner, walk, carriage, and bearing.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The same good order and discipline continue to prevail in the schools. This is in large part due to the efficiency of a good staff of teachers inspired with a love for their work, and controlled by wise, capable and zealous Managers. Punishment, severe or light, has now been scarcely resorted to in the case of the inmates of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and this is alike creditable to the management and the children.

LITERARY TRAINING.

The literary training continues to be satisfactory. The Inspectors report very favourably, on the whole, regarding the literary work carried out in the schools during the year.

PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The total amount collected in 1917 was £2,952 14s. 1d., of which £738 8s. 5d. was for Reformatory, and £2,214 5s. 8d. (including £12 1s. 0d. sent direct to the office) was for Industrial School cases.

The amount collected last year shows an increase of £343 13s. 4d., as compared with the previous year. In the Reformatory collection there is an increase of £81 14s. 7d., and in the Industrial School collection an increase of £261 18s. 9d.

The amount of parental money collected in the year 1918 is set forth in the following tabular statement:—

	Reformatories.	Industrial Schools.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin Metropolitan Police District	284 5 6	585 14 1	869 19 7
Provinces	519 14 6	1,869 3 4	2,379 17 10
Great Britain	25 3 0	21 7 0	46 10 0
TOTAL	829 3 0	2,476 4 5	3,296 7 5

PLACES OF DETENTION.

On 31st December, 1918, the Places of Detention, established under the provisions of the Children Act, 1908, were as follows:—

YOUNG PERSONS.

For Roman Catholic Males.

Milltown Industrial School, Belfast; Place of Detention, 54 Summerhill, Dublin; Philipstown Reformatory, King's County; Glencree Reformatory, Co. Wicklow.

For Roman Catholic Females.

Abbeyville Industrial School, Belfast; High Park Reformatory, Dublin; St. Joseph's Reformatory, Limerick.

For Protestant Males.

Malone Reformatory, Belfast; Place of Detention, 54 Summerhill, Dublin.

For Protestant Females.

Shamrock Lodge Industrial School, Belfast.

CHILDREN.

For Roman Catholic Males.

Milltown Industrial School, Belfast; Greenmount Industrial School, Cork; Killybegs Industrial School, Co. Donegal; Place of Detention, 54 Summerhill, Dublin.

For Roman Catholic Females.

Abbeyville Industrial School, Belfast; Ennis Industrial School, Co. Clare; Clonakilty Industrial School, Co. Cork; Kinsale Industrial School, Co. Cork; Mallow Industrial School, Co. Cork; St. Finbar's Industrial School, Cork; Golden Bridge Industrial School, Dublin; Merrion Industrial School, Co. Dublin; Clifden Industrial School, Co. Galway; Loughrea Industrial School, Co. Galway; St. George's Industrial School, Limerick; Newtownforbes Industrial School, Co. Longford; Westport Industrial School, Co. Mayo; Roscommon Industrial School; Sligo Industrial School; Strabane Industrial School, Co. Tyrone; Waterford Industrial School; Summerhill Industrial School, Athlone; New Ross Industrial School, Co. Wexford.

For Protestant Males.

Balmoral Industrial School, Belfast; Place of Detention, 54 Summerhill, Dublin

For Protestant Females.

Hampton House Industrial School, Belfast; Shamrock Lodge Industrial School, Belfast.

For Roman Catholic Males, under 10 years of age.

Passage West Industrial School, Co. Cork; Drogheda Industrial School, Co. Louth.

According to the Returns furnished by Managers of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, the total amount received by them during the year ended 31st December, 1918, in respect of the maintenance and clothing of young persons and children sent to places of detention was £132.

I desire to express my grateful thanks to the Assistant Inspector and to the members of my staff for the assistance I have received from them in carrying out the work of the Department during the past year.

C. J. MACCORMACK.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. I.

LIST OF CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, showing the Locality, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.

Malone Reformatory School for Protestant Boys, Belfast. Certified 13th March, 1860. Manager—James Watson, Esq.

High Park Reformatory School for R.C. Girls, Drumecondra, Dublin. Certified 21st December, 1858. Manager—Mrs. Elizabeth Byrne.

St. Conleth's Reformatory School for R.C. Boys, Philipstown. Certified 22nd December, 1870. Manager—Rev. P. Dunne.

St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R.C. Girls, Clare Street, Limerick. Certified 25th January, 1859. Manager—Mrs. M. M. Cahill.

St. Kevin's Reformatory School for R.C. Boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified 12th April, 1859. Manager—Rev. J. MacD. Moran.

APPENDIX No. II.

LIST OF CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, showing the Locality, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.

Balmoral Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Belfast. Certified for 400 boys in October, 1902; new premises certified for 100 boys, 23rd November, 1897; certificate increased to 350 on 13th March, 1899; original certificate, 10th January, 1884. C.M.—David M'Dowell, Esq.

Hampton House Industrial School for Protestant Girls, near Belfast. Certified for 150 girls on 5th January, 1897; original certificate, 13th April, 1874. C.M.—Rev. A. J. Wilson.

St. Patrick's Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Milltown, Belfast. New premises certified for 150 boys, 11th January, 1873; original certificate 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Brother Joseph M. Hannigan.

Nazareth Lodge Industrial School for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age, Belfast. Certified for 70 young boys on 26th April, 1912. Certified for 50 young boys, 11th November, 1902. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Ginnane.

St. Patrick's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Crumlin Road, Belfast. Certificate reduced from 110 to 90 on 2nd September, 1898; original certificate, 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. James Hamill, Belfast.

Sacred Heart Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Abbeyville, Whiteabbey, Belfast. Certified for 120 girls on 2nd September, 1898; certified for 100 girls on 18th September, 1897; original certificate, 6th June, 1896. C.M.—Rev. James Hamill.

Shamrock Lodge Industrial School for Protestant Girls, Belfast. Certified for 118 girls on 13th January, 1902; certified for 88 girls on 13th May, 1895; certified for 70 girls on 3rd August, 1892; original certificate, 26th March, 1887. C.M.—Miss Jane F. Green.

Middletown Industrial School for R.C. Girls. Certified for 50 girls on 21st June, 1881. C.M.—Mrs. Teresa McCorry.

St. Michael's Industrial School for R.C. Girls and for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age, Lurgan. New premises certified for 50 girls and 50 young boys on 28th July, 1908; original certificates for 50 girls on 28th April, 1888, and for 50 young boys on 18th April, 1905. C.M.—Mrs. M. Makachy Mathews.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Cavan. Certified for 87 girls on 1st October, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. Donnelly.

Ennis Industrial School for R.C. Girls. Certified for 80 girls on 28th February, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Columba Kelly.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

St. Aloysius' Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Clonsilla. Certified for 130 girls on 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. C. Curran.

St. Coleman's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Queenstown. Certified for 46 girls on 5th September, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. B. Slatery.

Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Kinsale. Certificate reduced from 150 to 120 on 27th February, 1912. Certified for 150 girls on 19th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M.P. Galvin.

Danesfort Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Upton. Certified for 200 boys on 13th April, 1889. C.M.—Rev. John Harrington.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Malrow. Certified for 60 girls on 10th April, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Lyons.

Passage West Industrial School for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age. Certified for 50 young boys on 27th September, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. Mary P. Murphy.

Fishery Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Baltimore. Certified for 150 boys on 12th August, 1887. C.M.—Rev. William Young.

St. Finbar's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Sunday's Well, Cork. Certified for 172 girls on 27th April, 1897; new premises certified for 132 girls on 2nd December, 1872; original certificate, 29th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Anne Rice.

Greenmount Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Cork. Certified for 220 boys on 12th November, 1912. Certified for 200 boys on 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Bro. J. B. O'Donoghue.

St. Columba Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Killybegs. Certified for 144 boys on 31st December, 1907; original certificate for 100 boys on 20th February, 1896. C.M.—Rev. John C. Cunningham.

Artane Industrial School for R.C. Boys. Certified for 800 boys on 9th July, 1870. C.M.—Rev. Bro. P. O. Ryan.

St. Anne's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Booterstown. Certified for 80 girls on 21st September, 1901; original certificate for 54 girls on 10th November, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. S. J. Moran.

St. Vincent's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Golden Bridge, Inchicore, Dublin. Certified for 150 girls on 13th July, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. Mary D. Foster.

Carriglea Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Monkstown. Certified for 150 boys on 1st April, 1896; original certificate for 100 boys on 26th September, 1894. C.M.—Rev. Bro. T. B. McMahon.

St. Mary's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Lakelands, Sandymount, Dublin. Certified for 100 girls on 3rd May, 1917; certified for 85 girls on 27th October, 1915; original certificate for 70 girls on 25th February, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Christina Hodgson.

Merrion Industrial School for R.C. Girls. Certificate reduced from 75 to 60 on 3rd May, 1917; certificate reduced from 100 to 75 on 27th October, 1915; certificate reduced from 150 to 100 on 27th February, 1912. Certified for 150 girls on 10th June, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Evelyn Vavasour.

St. Bridget's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Loughrea. Certified for 112 girls on 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Byrne.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Ballinasloe. Certified for 60 girls on 8th July, 1884. C.M.—Mrs. Mary B. Kelly.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Clifden. Certified for 80 girls on 15th July, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. M. C. Donnellan.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Letterfrack. Certified for 150 boys on 1st April, 1886. C.M.—Rev. Bro. J. J. Mullan.

St. Anne's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Galway. Certified for 77 girls on 3rd December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. McCormick.

Salthill Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Galway. Certified for 200 boys, September, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Bro. G. T. Frisby.

St. Joseph's Home Industrial School for R.C. Girls, and for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age, Killarney. Certified for 78 girls and 25 young boys on 19th August, 1872; original certificate, 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. S. Irwin.

St. Joseph's Industrial-School for R.C. Boys, Tralee. Certified for 120 boys on 27th September, 1912. Certified for 100 boys on 25th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Bro. M. J. Ryan.

Pembroke Alms House Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Tralee. Certified for 70 girls on 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. Louis O'Callaghan.

St. Patrick's Industrial School for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age, Kilkenny. Certified for 162 boys on 13th December, 1879. C.M.—Mrs. M. Harrington.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Kilkenny. Certified for 100 girls on 22nd March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. F. O'Flynn.

St. John's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Birr. Certified for 80 girls on 5th July, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Cassidy.

St. George's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Clare Street, Limerick. Certified for 100 girls on 1st April, 1896; original certificate for 80 girls on 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. M. Cahill.

St. Vincent's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Mount St. Vincent, Limerick. Certified for 130 girls on 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Muleaire.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Boys, Limerick. Certified for 170 boys on 27th April, 1897; original certificate for 150 boys on 18th August, 1875. C.M.—Rev. Bro. J. T. Butler.

Our Lady of Succour Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Newtownforbes. Certified for 145 girls on 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Farrington.

House of Charity Industrial School for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age, Drogheda. Certified for 92 young boys on 17th October, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine McGuire.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Dundalk. Certified for 80 girls on 12th July, 1881. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Keegan.

St. Columba Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Westport. Certified for 105 girls on 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Columba Carr.

St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Ballaghaderreen. Certified for 75 girls on 8th June, 1886. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Coghlan.

St. Martha's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Monaghan. Certified for 88 girls on 25th September, 1903; original certificate for 67 girls on 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. M. Cahill.

St. Monica's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Roscommon. Certified for 44 girls on 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. P. McGrath.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Summerhill, Athlone. Certified for 133 girls on 17th October, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. M. E. Gallagher.

Benada Abbey Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Tubbercurry. Certified for 60 girls on 27th October, 1915; original certificate for 50 girls on 26th June, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. M. Olivia May.

St. Laurence's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Sligo. Certified for 120 girls on 22nd April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. M. Vincent Moore.

Cannel Industrial School for R.C. Boys. Certified for 170 boys on 8th November, 1912. Certified for 150 boys on 12th January, 1885. C.M.—Rev. J. J. Lyons.

St. Augustine's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Templemore. Certified for 60 girls on 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. S. Heffernan.

St. Francis' Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Cashel. Certified for 110 girls on 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. Xavier J. Carroll.

St. Bernard's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Dundrum. Certified for 45 girls on 27th November, 1908, to take the place of St. Louis' Industrial School, Thurles; certified on 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Rafferty.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Tipperary. Certified for 64 girls on 1st May, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Frances Cantwell.

St. Catherine's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Strabane. Certified for 100 girls on 30th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary A. O'Neill.

Cappoquin Industrial School for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age. Certified for 51 young boys on 1st March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Cullen.

St. Dominick's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Waterford. Certified for 160 girls on 27th April, 1897; original certificate granted on 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Bridget O'Loughlin.

Mount Carmel Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Moate. Certified for 83 girls on 9th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. McDonnell.

St. Aidan's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, New Ross. Certified for 70 girls on 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Power.

St. Michael's Industrial School for R.C. Girls, Wexford. Certified for 106 girls on 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. M. Furlong.

St. Kyran's Industrial School for R.C. Boys under 10 years of age, Rathdrum. Certified for 80 young boys on 31st December, 1883. C.M.—Mrs. M. G. Hayden.

I.—REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS
AND EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

	Reformatory Schools.	Industrial Schools.
	£	£
Treasury Grant	11,343	111,526
Treasury Grants—Places of Detention	21	111
Payments from Local Rates...	6,119	62,369
Received from Other Sources ...	496	19,974
Estimated Profit	3,690	10,235
TOTAL	21,669	204,215

EXPENDITURE.

	Reformatory Schools.	Industrial Schools
	£	£
Salaries of Officers	2,446	23,257
Rations of Officers	1,003	11,017
Food for Inmates	8,575	88,469
Clothing for Inmates	2,221	25,841
Washing, Fuel, Light	1,581	22,218
Repairs, Rates, Taxes	1,015	8,035
Furniture and House Sundries ...	594	4,054
Printing, &c.	388	2,121
Travelling	133	508
Medical Expenses	317	3,329
Sundries, Rewards... ..	350	2,378
Rent	199	3,772
Interest	219	6,363
Disposal	601	4,286
Buildings	81	1,964
Loss on Industrial Department ...	—	770
TOTAL	19,723	208,302

	Boys.			GIRLS.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	Malone Belfast.	Philipstown King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1917 :—								
In School ...	106	220	231	33	21	557	54	611
On Licence ...	5	18	26	—	1	49	1	50
In Prison ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
In School, Sentence expired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	114	238	257	33	22	609	55	664
Admitted in 1918 :—								
Convicted summarily ...	20	38	27	9	5	85	14	99
Convicted upon Indictment	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
Transferred from Industrial School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	20	38	27	10	6	85	16	101
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1918 ...	25	74	56	9	9	158	18	176
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1918 :—								
In School ...	99	187	211	33	19	497	52	549
On Licence ...	4	14	17	1	—	35	1	35
In Prison ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
In School, Sentence expired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	106	202	228	34	19	535	53	589
Average number of inmates, including voluntary cases ...	106.54	201	216	33	46	—	—	—

3.—Returns of discharges during the year 1918.

	BOYS.			GIRLS.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Comleh's, Phillipstown.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Boys.	Girls.	
MODE OF DISCHARGE:—								
To Employment or Service	18	70	47	8	7	136	15	150
Returned to Friends	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Emigrated	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sent to Sea	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	3
Enlisted	5	2	7	—	—	14	—	14
Discharged on account of Disease,	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
Discharged to Borstal,	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Transferred,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	3
Absconded, Sentence expired	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	28	74	56	9	9	158	18	176

4.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF INMATES,

		Under Detention on 31st December, 1917					Admissions in 1918					
SCHOOL.		In School—Chargeable to the Treasury Grant	In School—Not chargeable to the Treasury Grant	On Licence	Absconded, sentence expired.	Retained in School, sentence expired.	TOTAL	Admitted by Commu-ment.	Admitted by Transfer.	Recommittal.	TOTAL.	Average number of inmates, including voluntary cases.
Boys.												
1	Balmoral	368	3	10	—	4	385	35	—	—	35	348.4
2	Miltown	150	3	9	—	—	162	22	4	—	26	155.1
3	Nazareth Lodge Belfast	70	30	2	1	—	103	7	—	—	7	89
4	Lurgan	47	5	6	—	—	58	7	—	—	7	52.24
5	Upton	105	—	4	—	1	200	5	3	—	10	175
6	Passage, West	49	6	5	—	—	60	13	—	—	13	73.5
7	Baltimore	184	1	5	—	1	191	5	—	—	5	131.11
8	Greenmonast	213	2	5	—	—	218	22	8	—	30	206.4
9	Killybegs	114	—	6	—	—	120	7	11	—	18	103.65
10	Artane	280	4	20	3	—	307	84	27	—	111	757
11	Carriglea	150	3	11	—	—	164	17	8	—	25	153
12	Letterfrack	150	2	4	—	—	156	20	3	—	23	151
13	Salihill	170	4	10	—	—	184	28	19	—	47	180.75
14	Killarney	25	2	4	—	—	31	6	—	—	6	27
15	Trillick	120	—	4	1	—	127	10	2	—	21	118.9
16	Kilkeney, M.	153	16	12	—	—	181	25	—	—	25	179
17	Limrick, M.	170	6	12	—	—	188	10	7	—	17	146
18	Drogheda	92	15	11	—	—	118	3	—	—	3	110
19	Clonmel	163	—	5	—	—	168	16	10	—	26	172.69
20	Cappoquin	48	12	1	—	—	61	3	—	—	3	65
21	Rathfram	50	7	4	—	—	61	7	—	—	7	69.4
Girls.												
22	Hampton House, Belfast	109	2	5	—	—	116	9	—	—	9	105
23	Crumlin Road, Belfast	55	—	—	—	—	55	4	20	—	24	59
24	Whiterabby	71	7	1	—	—	79	5	—	—	5	80
25	Shamrock Lodge, Belfast	77	6	—	1	1	85	4	—	—	4	112.4
26	Middletown	48	5	—	—	1	54	3	—	—	3	58.3
27	Lurgan	42	6	2	—	—	50	6	—	—	6	50
28	Cavan	61	10	1	—	—	72	3	—	—	3	67.2
29	Ennis	75	6	3	—	—	84	5	—	—	5	81.36
30	Clonsilla	100	2	—	—	—	102	9	—	—	9	94.5
31	Queensdown	46	4	—	—	—	50	5	—	—	5	48
32	Kinnale	98	8	3	—	—	109	6	—	—	6	100.6
33	Malrow	60	7	8	—	—	75	9	—	—	9	69
34	St. Finbar's Cork ..	167	8	11	—	4	190	18	—	—	18	150

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for the Year ending 31st December, 1918.

Discharges in 1918												Under Detention on 31st December, 1918							
To Employment.*	To friends.	Emigrated	Sent to Sea.	Expelled.	Discharged on account of disease.	Committed to Reformatory Schools.	Transferred to Reformatory Schools.	Transferred to other Industrial Schools.	Died.	Absconded, Time expired	Discharged—Grounds of Commitment Insufficient.	TOTAL.	In School—Chargeable to the Treasury Grant.	In School—Not chargeable to the Treasury Grant.	On Licence.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	Retained in School, Sentence expired	TOTAL.	
59	11	1	8	11	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	93	310	4	11	1	1	327	1
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	148	1	7	2	-	157	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	-	-	-	21	70	16	2	1	-	89	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	42	6	7	-	-	55	4
34	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	43	150	1	5	1	1	167	5
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	-	-	-	18	41	9	5	-	-	55	6
22	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	114	1	1	-	1	137	7
40	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	43	197	-	5	-	-	202	8
28	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	31	103	-	4	-	-	107	9
107	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	104	729	4	18	3	-	754	10
23	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	150	3	5	1	-	139	11
21	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	35	140	2	2	-	-	144	12
35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	40	182	1	8	-	-	191	13
-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	25	2	4	-	-	31	14
23	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	117	1	4	1	-	123	15
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	29	1	-	-	-	33	144	17	12	-	-	173	16
35	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	43	158	-	6	1	2	162	17
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	-	-	-	18	90	4	9	-	-	103	18
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	150	-	3	-	-	153	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	50	6	2	-	-	58	20
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	10	50	5	3	-	-	58	21
15	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	21	96	3	5	-	-	104	22
21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	53	-	1	-	-	54	23
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	21	1	-	-	-	23	56	4	1	-	-	61	24
10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	66	5	-	-	2	73	25
3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	43	3	-	-	-	53	26
6	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	42	3	2	-	2	47	27
8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	57	7	1	-	-	65	28
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	76	5	3	-	-	84	29
11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	84	6	-	-	1	91	30
4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	46	2	1	-	-	49	31
8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	93	8	3	-	-	104	32
9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	60	9	4	-	-	73	33
12	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	137	6	13	-	7	183	34

4.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF INMATES,

	SCHOOL.	Under Detention on 31st December, 1917.						Admissions in 1918.				Average number of inmates, including voluntary cases.
		In School—Chargeable to the Treasury Grant.	In School—Not chargeable to the Treasury Grant.	On Licence.	Abandoned, sentence unexpired.	Retained in School, sentence expired.	TOTAL.	Admitted by Commitment.	Admitted by Transfer.	Recommitted.	Total.	
1	Boosterstown	80	8	15	-	-	103	7	-	-	7	88.8
2	Golden Bridge	187	6	11	-	3	187	16	-	-	16	142.8
3	Lakelands	99	2	13	-	-	114	14	-	-	14	105
4	Merion	12	-	9	-	2	23	-	-	-	-	8
5	Loughrea	104	2	-	-	6	112	3	-	-	3	90
6	Ballinasloe	53	-	2	-	-	55	1	-	-	1	44
7	Cliffden	59	4	2	-	-	65	6	-	-	6	61.4
8	St. Anne's, Galway ..	66	3	2	-	-	70	4	-	-	4	68.4
9	Killarney F.	78	5	3	-	-	86	10	-	-	10	85
10	Pembroke A.H., Tralee	70	13	5	-	-	88	10	-	-	10	86.3
11	Kilkenny F.	95	9	3	-	-	107	8	-	-	8	95
12	Birr	58	5	2	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	64.9
13	St. George's, Limerick	109	9	4	-	-	113	12	-	-	12	120
14	St. Vincent's	107	11	2	-	-	120	8	-	-	8	114.9
15	Newtownforbes	91	6	4	-	-	101	8	-	-	8	90.2
16	Dundalk	74	-	1	-	-	75	1	-	-	1	67
17	Westport	84	8	4	-	6	102	2	-	-	2	82.1
18	Ballaghaderreen	52	-	1	-	-	53	6	-	-	6	50
19	Monaghan	82	9	3	-	9	103	8	2	-	10	89
20	Roscommon	44	12	-	-	-	56	4	-	-	4	79
21	Summer Hill	123	7	6	-	2	138	7	-	-	7	165
22	Brands Abbey	54	1	4	-	-	59	4	-	-	4	63
23	Sligo	120	8	3	-	-	131	8	-	-	8	125
24	Templemore	56	5	1	-	-	62	4	-	-	4	59.1
25	Cashel	109	5	1	-	-	115	6	-	-	6	114.1
26	Dundrum	44	4	-	-	-	48	5	-	-	5	47
27	Tipperary	56	1	4	-	-	61	2	-	-	2	51.9
28	Strabane	82	3	1	-	-	86	6	-	-	6	84.2
29	St. Dominic's, Waterford	127	4	3	-	-	134	7	-	-	7	137
30	Moate	52	5	1	-	-	58	1	-	-	1	60
31	New Ross	60	7	4	-	-	71	11	-	-	11	72
32	Wexford	106	10	3	-	11	130	16	-	-	16	128
	Total Boys	3,411	119	152	5	6	3,693	361	104	-	465	-
	Total Girls	3,572	241	151	1	45	4,010	291	22	-	313	-
	TOTAL	6,983	360	303	6	51	7,703	652	126	-	778	-

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for the Year ending 31st December, 1918.

Discharges in 1918.												Under Detention on 31st December, 1918							
To Employment.*	To friends.	Emigrated.	Sent to Sea.	Enlisted.	Discharged on account of disease.	Committed to Reformatory Schools.	Transferred to Reformatory Schools.	Transferred to other Industrial Schools.	Dead.	Absconded, Time expired.	Discharged—Grounds of Commitment insufficient.	Total.	In School—Chargeable to the Treasury Grant.	In School—Not chargeable to the Treasury Grant.	On Licence.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.	Total.	
6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	17	80	3	10	-	-	93	1
18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	28	129	6	10	-	-	145	2
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	99	3	17	-	-	119	3
9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	-	6	-	-	9	4
15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	19	94	-	2	-	-	96	5
10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	40	1	1	-	-	42	6
11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	53	3	1	-	-	57	7
7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	61	3	1	-	-	65	8
3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	12	78	3	3	-	-	84	9
7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	70	15	4	-	-	89	10
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	14	92	6	3	-	-	101	11
10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	47	2	2	-	-	51	12
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	17	97	8	3	-	-	108	13
12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	101	10	3	-	-	114	14
10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	18	80	6	4	-	1	91	15
6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	63	-	3	-	-	66	16
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	81	3	2	-	3	90	17
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	49	1	2	-	-	52	18
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	80	10	3	-	9	102	19
3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	44	6	-	-	-	50	20
7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19	117	4	5	-	-	126	21
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	50	1	3	-	-	54	22
12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	109	9	2	-	-	120	23
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	58	2	1	-	-	61	24
12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	101	6	1	-	-	108	25
5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	42	5	-	-	-	47	26
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	50	2	4	-	-	56	27
5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	79	1	2	-	-	82	28
13	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	26	137	4	4	-	-	145	29
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	53	-	1	-	1	55	30
7	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	12	60	6	3	-	1	70	31
9	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	106	10	2	-	15	133	32
542	59	4	10	12	12	1	-	104	32	-	-	767	3,170	83	123	10	5	3,391	
609	101	2	-	-	12	-	-	22	60	1	-	691	3,337	200	143	-	42	3,722	
442	154	6	10	12	24	1	-	126	92	1	-	1,368	6,507	283	396	10	47	7,113	

*Including children who returned to their friends for the purpose of entering into employment.

4.—RETURN showing the causes of Deaths of young persons and children in Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and of Deaths of children while on licence, during the year 1918.

SCHOOLS.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Nervous System. (Epilepsy, Dementia, and Related Conditions.)	Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion (including Hip Joint and Spinal Curvature).	Diseases of the Digestive System.	General Tuberculosis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tubercular Peritonitis (False Membranes).	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Total.
REFORMATORIES.												
<i>Boys.</i>												
Malone ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Glencree ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Limerick ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.												
<i>Boys.</i>												
Balmoral ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
Sazareth Lodge ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Upton ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Passage West ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Greenmount ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Artane ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Letterfrack ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10
Salisbury ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Trillick ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kilkenny Male ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Limerick ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Drogheda ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	9	2	1	—	—	1	7	3	1	—	8	32
<i>Girls.</i>												
Hympson House ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Crusheen Road ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whitnabney ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cavan ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kinsale ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Finbar's, Cork ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Boonerstown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Goldenbridge ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3
Loughrea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cliden ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Killarney "P" ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5
Fembroke A. House ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kilkenny ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Barr ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. George's, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
St. Vincent's, ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Newtownforbes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Dundalk ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Monaghan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sammonsbill ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Banada Abbey ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tipperary ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Strabane ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Dominick's ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	12
Moate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
New Ross ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Wexford ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	5	5	1	—	2	4	15	6	4	1	17	60

Classified List of INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, with number of Certificates on 31st December, 1918.

PROTESTANT MALE SCHOOL.

1. Balmoral	400
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List of PROTESTANT FEMALE SCHOOLS.

1. Hampton House	156	} 274
2. Shamrock Lodge	118	

List of ROMAN CATHOLIC MALE SCHOOLS.

1. St. Patrick's Male, Milltown	150	14. Limerick, Male	170
2. Nazareth Lodge, Belfast ..	70	15. House of Charity, Drogheda	92
3. Danesfort, Upton	200	16. St. Joseph's, Clonmel ..	170
4. Passage West	50	17. Cappoquin	51
5. Baltimore	150	18. St. Kyran's, Rathdrum ..	50
6. Greenmount	220	Total	3,099
7. Killybegs	144	<i>Mixed Schools.</i>	
8. Artane	800	St. Michael's, Lurgan	50
9. Carriglea	150	St. Joseph's Home, Killarney ..	25
10. Letterfruck	150	Total	3,174
11. Salt Hill, Galway	200		
12. St. Joseph's, Tralee	120		
13. Kilkenny, Male	162		

List of ROMAN CATHOLIC FEMALE SCHOOLS.

1. St. Patrick's, Female Crumlin-road	90	25. St. Joseph's, Dundalk ..	80
2. Abbeyville	120	26. St. Columba, Westport ..	105
3. Middletown	50	27. Ballaghaderreen	75
4. Cavan	87	28. St. Martha's, Monaghan ..	88
5. Ennis	80	29. St. Monica's, Roscommon ..	44
6. St. Aloysius, Clonakilty ..	130	30. Summer-hill, Athlone ..	133
7. St. Coleman's, Queenstown ..	46	31. Benada Abbey, Tubbercurry	60
8. Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale ..	120	32. St. Laurence, Sligo	120
9. Mallow	60	33. St. Augustine's, Templemore	60
10. St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well ..	172	34. St. Francis', Cashel	110
11. Booterstown	80	35. St. Bernard's, Dundrum ..	45
12. Golden Bridge	150	36. Tipperary	64
13. Lakelands	100	37. St. Catherine's, Strabane ..	100
14. Mervion	60	38. St. Dominick's, Waterford ..	160
15. St. Bridget's, Loughrea ..	112	39. Mount Carmel, Moate	53
16. St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe ..	60	40. St. Aidan's, New Ross	70
17. Clifden, Galway	80	41. St. Michael's, Wexford ..	106
18. St. Anne's, Galway	77	Total	3,772
19. Pembroke Alms House, Tralee	70	<i>Mixed Schools.</i>	
20. Kilkenny, Female	100	St. Michael's, Lurgan	50
21. St. John's, Parsonstown	80	St. Joseph's Home, Killarney ..	78
22. St. George's, Limerick	100	Total	3,900
23. St. Vincent's, Limerick	130		
24. Our Lady of Succour, Newtownforbes	145		

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total.
Number of Certificates for Boys ..	400	3,174	3,574
Number of Certificates for Girls ..	274	3,900	4,174
Total	674	7,074	7,748

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